

AIMS HARD BLOWS AT STEEL TRUST

Stanley Denounces It as Extortionate, Demanding Tribute from Every Man, Woman and Child.

ATTACKS ITS ORGANIZERS

Morgan, Rockefeller and Carnegie Bitterly Assailed for Loading \$500,000,000 Watered Stock on Consumers.

Washington, Aug. 8.—The steel trust, J. P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie and other masters of finance were handled without gloves at a session of the House held to-night for the express purpose of debating the reports of the Stanley steel investigating committee.

Chairman Stanley occupied most of the time and frequently elicited applause from the two score members who attended.

Mr. Stanley referred to J. P. Morgan, organizer of the steel trust, as a "top notch gambler engaged in the issuance of bogus stock," and charged that John D. Rockefeller had ruined a family and indirectly caused the death of one member in order to obtain and sell valuable ore property in the Northwest. This latter accusation was based on the testimony of the Merritt brothers, denouncing the manner in which Mr. Rockefeller obtained the ore holdings of these pioneers, Mr. Stanley said: "The story of how John D. Rockefeller got into the steel business is a strange tale, with a world of pathos and meanness in it. It illustrates the sinuous and sly and pitiless conduct of men who will forego all else in their search for millions."

Must Pay Tribute to Steel Trust.

After reviewing much of the matter contained in the majority report of the Stanley committee Mr. Stanley asserted that in the formation of the steel trust \$500,000,000 in watered stock had been "loaded upon the backs of the American consumer." It was impossible to live, die or be buried, he added, warmly, without paying tribute to the steel trust.

"The extortion of the steel company," he continued, "is due to two beneficent institutions—a holding company and a high tariff. One is helpless without the other."

Mr. Stanley spoke for more than an hour, and was followed by Representative Sterling, a Republican member of the committee, who devoted the major part of his speech to a criticism of the suggestion of Messrs. Gardner and Danforth, minority members of the steel committee, that the federal government should regulate the prices of industrial corporations if unable to control them otherwise.

Representative Stanley engaged in several lively tilts with members who were inclined to interrupt the flowery parts of his speech, and when Mr. Pomeroy challenged the statement that prices of steel articles had increased since the formation of the United States Steel Corporation, the Kentuckyan said with asperity:

Tells of Rockefeller Deal.

The Kentucky Representative reviewed the story of John D. Rockefeller's acquisition of the Mesaba Iron Ore range. He told picturesquely of the manner in which Mr. Rockefeller's almoner, the Rev. Dr. Gates, conducted the negotiations with the Merritt brothers, discoverers of the range. He

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G. E. BUCKLE RETIRES AS EDITOR OF "THE TIMES"

Succeeded After Twenty-eight Years of Service by Geoffrey Robinson.

(By Transatlantic Wire to The Tribune.) London, Aug. 8.—G. E. Buckle, who has been editor of "The Times" for twenty-eight and a half years, is retiring. His successor, it is announced, is Geoffrey Robinson, formerly private secretary to Lord Milner. Mr. Robinson is only thirty-seven years old.

George Earle Buckle was born at Tiverton-on-Avon, near Bath, on June 16, 1834, and was the son of the Rev. George Buckle, canon and precentor of Wells. He was educated at the Horton Grammar School and at New College, Oxford. He was admitted to the bar, but preferring journalism to the practice of the law, became an editorial writer for "The Times." Upon the death of Thomas Clonery, in 1884, he was advanced to the post of editor. His term of twenty-eight years as editor was longer than the term of any of his predecessors except Deane, who served thirty-seven years.

Geoffrey Robinson received his early journalistic training in South Africa. He was born at Skipton-in-Graven, Yorkshire, in 1874, and was educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford. He entered the South African Department of the Colonial Office in 1899 and two years later went to South Africa as secretary to Lord Milner. In 1904 he became editor of "The Star," at Johannesburg.

FAMINE IN U. S. FEARED

Fertility Authorities Predict One in Twenty Years.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—America is facing a famine unless agricultural conditions are vastly improved was the startling statement made at the annual meeting of the National Soil Fertility League to-day.

"Statistics show that the agriculture in the United States has been so neglected that within twenty years we shall be forced to import our principal food products from foreign lands. We are facing an inevitable famine unless the soil is greatly improved," said H. H. Gross, president of the organization.

Other speakers urged the addition of agricultural extension departments to the present colleges of agriculture maintained by the government and various states.

H. H. Gross was re-elected president. An advisory committee selected includes James J. Hill, chairman; President William H. Taft, William Jennings Bryan, Franklin MacVeagh, Champ Clark and Samuel Gompers.

LOBSTER CASE STUMPS HIM

Judge Can't Say Whether Crustacean Is an Animal.

Philadelphia, Aug. 8.—Admitting that he was unequal to the task of classifying the lobster in the realm of living creatures, Police Judge Haggerty to-day held John Haudocour, chief of a local hotel, in \$100 bail for court to answer a charge of cruelty to animals for placing a wooden peg in the first joint back of the claw of a lobster to prevent it from snapping.

Complaint was lodged against Haudocour by a member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Two lawyers, an amateur fisherman from Maine, a member of the cruelty society and the proprietor of the hotel argued the case to-day. Haudocour's lawyers argued that the lobster was not an animal.

"It's too much for me," said the judge. "I'll hold the defendant and let the court decide the matter."

BURGLARS AT BAR HARBOR

Cottagers Alarmed by Robberies That Baffle Police.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 8.—After a series of robberies that have alarmed Bar Harbor summer cottagers this week, a burglar was frightened away about 3 o'clock this morning from the summer home of Mrs. John S. Kennedy, of New York, widow of the wealthy banker, leaving various articles of clothing behind him, as well as a complete set of burglar's tools.

The summer home of Edgar Scott, of Philadelphia, immediately adjoining Mrs. Kennedy's place, was entered on Sunday night, and eighteen scarfpins in a leather case were taken from Mr. Scott's bureau and several diamond brooches, amounting to several thousand dollars in value, and a valuable watch from Mrs. Scott's dressing table. The authorities have been baffled as to the identity of the burglars so far. Everything indicates they are skilled professional crooks.

WON \$3,750 WITH SKELETON

Its Exhibition in Court Aided Young Woman in Damage Suit.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) San Francisco, Aug. 8.—The skeleton of a French peasant girl who jumped into the Seine River twenty-five years ago won \$3,750 damages to-day for Grace Beverly, a young woman injured in an amusement device called a "coaster," at a pleasure park. The skeleton was used to demonstrate to a jury the nature of the injuries received by the plaintiff. It was borrowed from a hospital.

CHASED WHALE SCHOOL AWAY.

Captain Collins, of the steamer Galileo, which arrived here last night from Honolulu, reported having chased a school of fifteen large whales when ten miles east of Ambrose Channel Lightship. They were so close to the ship that the crew scared them off by throwing lumps of coal at them.

MADERO COMING TO THE U. S.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) San Francisco, Aug. 8.—President Madero of Mexico will visit the United States and San Francisco in 1913, according to Maurice Thompson, a Seattle capitalist, who has returned from Mexico. He said he had an audience with President Madero.

BRITAIN RESENTS PANAMA VOTE

London Newspapers Say There Is No Legal or Moral Justification for Discrimination in Rates.

SENATE DECIDES TO-DAY

American Vessels in Foreign Trade to Pass Free and Foreign-Built Craft Owned Here to Gain U. S. Registry.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Aug. 9.—In regard to the rejection of Senator Burton's amendment to the Panama Canal bill, this morning's "Post" says it is to be regretted that this decision has been reached, since nothing can be plainer than that the discrimination in favor of American vessels using the Panama Canal is a violation not only of the strict letter of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, but a repudiation of the pledges made by the United States to the British government at the time the treaty was negotiated.

Neither legally nor morally, the "Post" says, can discrimination be exercised against shipping under the British flag unless the United States violates the good faith that it pledged itself to observe under the terms of the treaty.

"The Daily Mail" in an editorial this morning on the Senate's vote, says: "That idea would put back the whole world by a century, and might have far-reaching consequences beyond the question of the proposed exemptions forbidden by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty."

"The Daily Mail" adds that other powers might repudiate treaties which they regarded as favoring the United States and injuring themselves. "Beyond question the exemptions proposed," says the "Mail," "are forbidden by treaty, but if there is any real doubt as to the interpretation of the document we are willing to refer the issue to the Hague Tribunal. A power which in such circumstances should refuse such arbitration thereby declares itself wrong."

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Aug. 8.—In a vain effort to dispose of the Panama Canal bill, the Senate held another night session to-night, but failed to bring the measure to a vote after the proposition advanced in the House bill to divorce the railroads and steamship lines had been under discussion for several hours.

Senators Bristow, Clapp and Poindexter favored the House provision, and Senator Lippitt opposed it, declaring that it was destructive and not constructive legislation to compel the railroads to give up their steamship lines.

At a late hour, after adjourning the Senate agreed to take a final vote on the bill before 5 o'clock to-morrow.

Having gone on record as favoring the remission of tolls to American vessels engaged in coastwise traffic, the Senate to-day went a step further and adopted the amendment offered by the committee to remit tolls on the foreign trade vessels engaged in the foreign trade. The amendment carried by a vote of 37 to 22, but, however, without warning from both sides of the chamber.

Senator Burton asserted that the remission of tolls to American vessels engaged in the foreign trade was a more obvious violation of the treaty than the remission of tolls to vessels engaged in coastwise traffic. Much the same attitude was taken by Senator Hoke Smith on the Democratic side, who held that the question relating to coastwise traffic was purely a domestic problem, while that relating to foreign commerce was one which came under the restrictions of the treaty.

The Senate also adopted, by a vote of 34 to 24, an important amendment offered by Senator Williams, providing that foreign built vessels purchased by Americans may be placed under American register if engaged solely in foreign trade.

Must Be Available as Cruiser.

The Williams free ship amendment provided that no foreign built ship admitted to American registry should be allowed to participate in mail carrying contracts unless it was constructed with particular reference to speedy and economical conversion into an auxiliary naval cruiser.

A somewhat similar restriction was made on the granting of the free toll privilege to American vessels engaged in foreign trade. The provision adopted by the Senate specified that owners of vessels engaged in foreign trade must agree to sell their ships to the United States in time of war or other emergencies in order to be exempt from the payment of tolls when passing through the canal.

The subject of railroad controlled ships brought out a defense of the House bill by Senators Clapp, Poindexter and others. Chairman Clapp of the Interstate Commerce Committee said some regulation must be enacted to separate definitely the railroads and the steamship lines. The suggestion that the Canadian Pacific Railway through the canal while American railway owned ships would be prohibited had been brought up, he said, to cloud the real issue.

Senator Lippitt, of Rhode Island, stated that co-operation between railroads and steamships had greatly benefited at least a portion of New England and that the people of his state did not join in the general denunciation of the railway lines and their steamship connections. He denied charges that had been made that the Senate might be able to operate its railway owned ships would be prohibited had been brought up, he said, to cloud the real issue.

Little objection developed to the proposed plan to prohibit any railroad-owned steamship from engaging in American coastwise trade.

POLICE LIEUTENANT CHARLES BECKER.

Who, it is now said, is willing to tell all he knows of the relations between the police and gamblers, if assured of leniency.



SAYS ETHICS SAVED MRS. GRACE FROM JAIL

Prosecuting Officer Declares He Heard Shot That Made Helpless Cripple of Husband.

INDUCED TO NOT TESTIFY

Time of Pistol Report Would Have Upset Woman's Defence Had He Gone on the Stand.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Atlanta, Aug. 8.—An amazing after-math of the Grace case came to-day, when Solicitor General Hugh M. Dorsey, who led the prosecution of Mrs. Daisy Opie Grace, declared that while lying abed in his apartment across the street from the Grace home, at No. 29 West 11th street, he heard the shot which wounded Eugene Grace, and that it was fired between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning. Daisy Grace and the defence declared that Grace was not shot until after 11 o'clock in the morning. Upon this plea the whole defence was built.

Mr. Dorsey declares he would have gone on the witness stand to give this evidence, which would have destroyed Mrs. Grace's story, but was advised not to do so by an eminent judge for ethical reasons.

Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey were in bed in their rooms when Dorsey heard the shot. They thought some one in the Grace home was shooting at a cat. "Curiously enough," said Dorsey, "I thought no more of the shot until two days afterward, when officers consulted me about the case and gave into my possession the two ailed letters they found in the Grace house and seized found in the Grace house and seized. Then it dawned upon me that the report I had heard in the early morning was the shot of the pistol that had wounded Grace, and I ordered Mrs. Grace arrested."

"The prosecution of Mrs. Grace devolved on me through my office, and I knew my evidence regarding the time of the shot would destroy her defence. But the very fact of being prosecutor placed me in a remarkable position, and when eminent judges and lawyers advised me for ethical reasons not to go on the stand, I followed their advice."

Eugene Grace was brought here from Newman to-day for an X-ray examination preparatory to an operation for removing the bullet that paralyzed him. Grace believes he will recover the use of his legs if the bullet is removed.

MONEY LAUNDRY AT WORK

Every Sub-Treasury May Soon Have a Washing Machine.

Washington, Aug. 8.—More than a half million dollars of old paper money, washed and ironed as good as new in the federal government's currency laundry, will be placed in circulation to-morrow. This lot will represent Uncle Sam's first job as a laundryman.

For cleaning and reviving dirty old has been the washing machine perfected notes by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. All unclean bills which are not worn out will be washed, ironed and redistributed. The Treasury Department has ordered three more washing machines, and within a few months it is expected that every Sub-Treasury will be equipped with a laundry.

\$21.60 TO CLEVELAND AND RETURN. Pennsylvania Railroad. Tickets sold Aug. 9, 10 and 11; good returning to reach New York on or before August 20. Consult Ticket Agent.—Adv.

WON'T LET T. R. SPEAK

Vermont County Fair Committee Bars Candidate.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Middlebury, Vt., Aug. 8.—The directors of the Middlebury Fair Committee here to-day voted not to allow Theodore Roosevelt, leader of the Progressive party, to speak at the fair grounds when he visits this town.

Roosevelt will make a two-day tour of Vermont, in which time he will make six speeches. He will arrive at Rutland on August 27.

BETTING AGAINST WILSON

Lloyds Offers 2 to 1 He Will Not Be Elected.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Aug. 9.—Insurance policies at 50 guineas per cent were taken out at Lloyds yesterday to pay the total loss should Dr. Woodrow Wilson be elected President of the United States in November next.

COW DRUNK ON CORN JUICE

Fermented Ensilage Acts Like Raw Bourbon Whiskey.

Washington, Aug. 8.—The drunken cow is the latest discovery by the Department of Agriculture.

A Virginia husbandman, alarmed by the indecorous performances of an ordinarily mild animal after munching a ration of ensilage, appealed to the department.

Investigation revealed that "bossy" had feasted on fermented cornstalks and simply was drunk on raw Bourbon whiskey—that was all.

MOTHER HEN KILLS SNAKE

Defends Dozen Chicks in Hour's Battle with Reptile.

Sandusky, Ohio, Aug. 8.—A battle between a black-snake two feet long and a clucking hen with a dozen little chicks at her side, fought near Milan yesterday afternoon, was won by the hen.

The fight lasted almost an hour, but the snake, according to witnesses who stood away, ready to go to the fox's assistance if she needed it, never had a "look in." When the hen finally withdrew from the scene the snake was dead.

APPLES AS BEAUTY'S AID

Shippers Seek Broader Market by So Advertising Fruit.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—"If women knew that eating apples will do more to make their complexions beautiful than all the face remedies in the world they would eat them morning, noon and night," said U. Grant Borden, of Baltimore, to-day, in addressing the International Shippers' Association.

"We must advertise the apple as the national fruit if we are to prevent its overproduction," said Mr. Borden. "The people must be reminded of the health benefits of eating apples."

BOYS MEET DEATH UNDER CORN.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Wabash, Ind., Aug. 8.—Buried under 1,000 bushels of shelled corn, two boys, Max Morrow and Frank Jacobson, were suffocated to death here to-day. It took almost an hour's work to release the bodies.

FEARS FISH HAD RABIES.

Whether a fish can have hydrophobia is the question that "Fred" Henry, of Hancock street, Brooklyn, would like to have settled, and for that reason he has sent to the Pasteur Institute the head of a pickerel that bit him on the toe at Swartwood Lake, N. J., yesterday. The toe started to swell when the teeth had punctured it and Henry became worried.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. 50c. per case of 6 glass-stoppered bottles. —Adv.

BECKER SAID TO BE ON POINT OF BETRAYING RING

Rumor Persists That Lieutenant Will Turn Informer on "System" if Assured He Will Thereby Gain Leniency.

HIS LAWYER SEES WHITMAN

Long Conference Regarded as Significant—Indictment of Three "Men Higher Up" Practically Certain Should Official Decide to Tell All—Attempt to Unseal "Jack" Sullivan's Lips.

After a two-hour conference between District Attorney Whitman and John F. McIntyre, chief counsel to Lieutenant Charles Becker, a persistent rumor went the rounds yesterday afternoon that Becker would not attempt to shield any one, and that if any kind of an inducement in the way of leniency could be held out to him he would tell everything he knows of the relations between the police and gamblers.

It was reported that Mr. McIntyre's first admission to Becker was, in substance, that a very strong circumstantial case had been made out against him. His long conference with Mr. Whitman so early in his association with the case was considered significant, as it was pointed out that as chief counsel for Becker he could not be engaged in a talk of that length with the District Attorney without some important reason.

Becker's story would implicate every man higher up in the graft ring, it is believed, and if he consents to tell everything he knows it is the general impression that he would be dealt with leniently. Mr. Whitman said that any one who did not actually fire the shots that killed Rosenthal could gain leniency in the case by telling the whole truth as to the corrupt relations between gamblers and police.

Jacob Reich, alias "Jack" Sullivan, the friend of Becker, who was so active on the night of the murder, was transferred from the Tombs to the West Side Court prison yesterday. "Jack" Rose, who has always had a decided influence over Sullivan, is quartered there with "Bridgie" Weber and Harry Valinsky. Those three men have decided to tell all they know, and it is believed that Sullivan was transferred to give them the opportunity to bring him over to their side.

A "break" by both Sullivan and Lieutenant Becker, if it should come, will make certain the indictment of many police officials, it is believed, especially of the two inspectors and one civilian whose names have been most prominent in all the graft stories that have reached Mr. Whitman since the murder.

The District Attorney produced before the grand jury yesterday a new eyewitness to the murder, in the person of Giovanni Stanish. This man has never been examined by the police, and his story of the events in and around the Metropole just before and after the murder, as well as his direct story of the shooting itself, are considered highly important.

Sixteen witnesses testified before the grand jury yesterday at an afternoon session. The next session will be held Tuesday, and it is understood that the necessary basis for the indictment of the four gunmen directly concerned in the murder was laid yesterday.

Lieutenant Dominick Reilly, who commands one of the special "strong arm" squads similar to the one formerly managed by Becker, was one of the witnesses yesterday, and it is understood that his testimony corroborated absolutely the testimony which Lieutenant Daniel E. Costigan gave last week.

The formal call for the citizens' mass meeting at Cooper Union was sent out yesterday. The meeting will be held next Wednesday night, and it is expected that a special committee to assist both the District Attorney and the aldermanic committee will be appointed.

In behalf of John D. Rockefeller and the Rockefeller family, whom he represents, Starr J. Murphy issued a formal denial of the stories published yesterday to the effect that the Rockefellers had backed a putative disorderly house to get evidence against either white slavers or police grafters.

Police Inspector Edward G. Hughes was reported to be seriously sick at his home in 4th street, Brooklyn.

BECKER REPORTED IN TEARS AFTER VISIT

Following a two-hour conference between District Attorney Whitman and John F. McIntyre, Charles Becker's lawyer, the story that Becker had made the decision to tell everything he knew of the so-called "system" circulated around the Criminal Courts Building. It didn't take long for the same rumor to reach Police Headquarters. In both buildings it created a sensation.

Mr. McIntyre's conference with Mr. Whitman came directly after he had had a long talk with Becker in the Tombs. The prisoner and his lawyer went over the case which Mr. Whitman has built up, and it was reported that Mr. McIntyre admitted to Becker that it was a strong circumstantial case.

After the lawyer left the Tombs, the report went through the prison that Becker had broken down and cried. Those who have followed the case declared that Mr. McIntyre would have no reason at this early stage of the case to spend two hours conferring with the District Attorney unless he had decided to see what terms he could secure for his client in return for a full confession and story of everything he knew about the corrupt relations between gamblers and police.

Mr. Whitman has made no secret of the fact that, apart from the actual gunhanders in Rosenthal's murder, he is also convinced that if Sullivan will tell his story in full the relation of it will bring Becker that much nearer the point where he will decide to make a clean breast of it.

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